NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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the Continent, both to include the postage.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery-Lanv or Lyone-Signs BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Nacheth-Lit-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—UNCLE PAT'S

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—My Poll and My Partner Jon-Donatt's Trained Monkeys.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Runt Day-Used 97. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Richard III.—Dad vov ever Sund your Wife to Brooklys!—Glasor at Maw York—Ladies! Richys.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afterneon-No Song no Supper-Limerick Boy. Evening-Hum at Law.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-Fram-

OFRCUS. 37 BOWERY-EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's Panorama or

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Friday, May 37, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The United States mail steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, will leave this port to-morrow, at 12 o'clock,

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herand will be received at the following aleges in Europe :-

LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street PARS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock 30-morrow morning.

The WEERLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine e'elock to-morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

The News.

Still later advices from the city of Mexico represent Santa Anna to be dashing on in his headlong career of decpotism, with more impetuosity, if possible, than ever-suspending all legislative action throughout the country, and combining civil with military rule, disarming private citizens, disgracing army officers, &c. The extraordinary proceedings o the President since his return to power, are well calculated to foment rebellion, and we shall not be surprised to learn, before many months, perhaps weeks. that the military émeute at Vera Cruz has been followed by general discord and revolution throughout nearly all the States comprising that unhappy republic. How Santa Anna contemplates carrying out his stringent decrees, in the face of a bankrupt treasury, is a matter that puzzles even the shrewdest political financiers. It is said that he projects the stablishment of a national bank, with a capital based upon a government loan of from eight to twelve millions of dollars-but where is the money for such an institution to come from? It is hardly probable that the English and French capitalists who have already permitted themselves to be bled pretty freely by the Mexicans, will again come for ward with the necessary funds. Spain, with whom Santa Anna is rumored to be in league, is in want of means to meet her own liabilities: and as for the few Mexican financiers who may really be able to lend assistance, they are too wide awake to make investments in government stocks. Where, then, except from some of the moneyed men of the United States? It may be possible that there are a few, and but few, in this country who would lend him their assistance for a quod pro quo. By resorting to the system hitherto occasionally practised, of raising the tariff to an enormous degree, and then granting monopoly rights to certain importers, he might raise ount of money from American traders sufficient to answer his purposes for awhile. But then a large number of his countrymen have also turned their eyes in this direction—they anxiously desire to be admitted into this Union. Which party will prove the victor remains to be ascertained. The inations now are that, under any circumstances, we shall, ere a great while, be called upon to incorpo-

ritory now known as the republic of Mexico. The few returns of the election which was vesterday held in Virginia, for Congressmen, &c., indicate a slight whig gain. Our despatches are too brief. however, to enable us to form an estimate as to what the general result is.

rate another portion, if not the whole, of the ter-

Several bills were passed in each branch of the New York Legislature yesterday-among them one by the Senate, to incorporate sixpenny savings banks, and another relative to the grade lines in the Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth wards of this city. An interesting debate took place in the Senate upon a petition concerning the defective emigrant passenger law, which was eventually referred to a committee consisting of the New York Senators. No evening session was held by the Senate. In the Assembly a spirited controversy arose upon the Niagara Ship Canal bill, which was defeated, notwithstanding one of the speakers contended that a work of the kind would be sure to bring Canada into the Union. The Governor returned the bill relative to canal revenue certificates, and a brief debate upon the Canal question generally wound up the day's proceedings.

We learn from Washington that a large number of changes were yesterday made in one or two of the departments. The Gardner jury are still out. They yesterday notified the court that there was no probability whatever that they would arrive at a verdict, and begged to be discharged. The prospect now is that the trial will have to be recommenced. Bishop Hughes is in Washington, and administered the sacrament to fifty girls yesterday morning.

Later advices from Halifax announce that a large naval force, designed for the protection of the colonial fishermen, is again being concentrated in that vicinity by Admiral Seymour. With the view of more effectually preventing the encroachments of the Americans, the Admiral, assisted by the Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will fit out a number of small craft. While all these movements are going on in the provinces, how are the negotiations for the settlement of this piscatory dispute progressing between Minister Crampton and Secretary Marcy, at Washington?

The steamship Yacht arrived at New Orleans yes serday, with one hundred thousand dollars in specie. from Brazos, Texas. She reports that Caravajal was still in prison.

Considerable excitement is reported to have been produced in the New Orleans cotton market by the last news from Europe. An advance of fully onefourth of a cent was realized yesterday forenoon for ten thousand bales.

We perceive by the synopsis of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, that the Oswego Presbytery has been rebuked by Dr. Cox, for refusing to send delegates while the Assembly held connection with s'avery. However, a committe | ment of pity, and drew largely on both. To

The telegraph furnishes an account of a most singular murder in the Somerville (Mass.) Insane Asylum. One of the female lunatics having expressed a desire for light, was killed by another crazy female who labored under the impression that the only place her companion could Pocure light was in heaven.

We to-day publish an official table, showing the different rates of postage to foreign countries. It is brought up to the latest date, and will be services ble for reference, to those in the habit of corresponding with their friends abroad, as well as the mercentile

classes generally.

By our legal intelligence, we perceive that an action for libel against the proprietor of the Courter and Enquirer terminated yesterday, before the Supreme Court, in a verdict for the defendant. We trust that the result of this, and similar sults, which have been brought against the press of this city, for alleged libels, in merely recording facts which occurred in courts of justice, will deter parties from speculating on the chance of mulcting newspaper proprietors.

The charge against Michael Reardon, for marde on the high seas, terminated yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, by a verdict of manslanghter against the accused.

The case of the colored girl, Jane Trainer, was again postponed until Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

To-day's inside pages contain another interesting letter from Washington relative to the foreign appointments; description of the Improvements Broadway; Proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Conference; Communication from Lieut. Gray concerning the Mesilla Valley; Sympathy of the Latin Race in America; Trotting Match over the Centreville Course on Wednesday, and Pacing Match in Califor nia; Trial of a Woman for Murder in Wisconsin; Financial. Commercial, Legal and Miscellaneous

March of Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe and Staff through England-Stafford House Solem-

The contemptible and the ludicrous have been so evenly blended in the accounts of the triumphal procession of Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe through Great Britain, that it is hard to say whether our annovance ought to get the better of our merriment, or our love of fun to steal the frown from our brow. Before we have time to grow indignant at her misrepresentations, some comical incident disarms them of their barb, and we find ourselves heartily enjoying the scene. We are rather annoyed that a countrywoman of ours should wander through England to beg for pennies; but the complacent air with which the "browns" are accepted and pocketed by the Reverend Stowe and Reverend Beecher, who carry the bag, has an irresistibly funny effect, and we are almost sorry that the mendicant tour of the trio did not last longer. Fashionable paupers are no novelty in England; but we doubt whether John Bull was ever more successfully gulled than by Mrs. Stowe and her ecclesiastical companions. Wooden nutmegs and white pine hams are outdone. Clever as Sam Slick was, Mrs. Stowe surpasses him both in the extent of her operations and in the marvellous sang froid with which they are performed. To realize the joke we must fancy that Dickens, or Ainsworth, or Reynolds, or some other popular British author, has arrived here brimful of pride at the success of a recent work of fiction; that a few of our exclusives, having bagged the foreigner, have set on foot a subscription list for his benefit among their friends and the public, the subscriptions being limited to the munificent sum of one cent: that on a given day the said Dickens. Ainsworth, or Reynolds, is called upon to receive the cents aforesaid, carefully enclosed in a leathern bag; and that, having confided them to the hands of a trusty companion, the recipient has acknowledged the boon in a speech of an hour's length in which the orator modestly set his own merits and those of his work before the public. The analogy, it is true, ceases to be quite correct in this last particular. Mrs. U. T. Stowe does not always blow her own trumpet. That asing duty is occasionally assigned worser half," who, poor fellow, seems keenly sensitive to the inconvenience of his subordinate position, and tries hard to conceal it by alluding to "Uncle Tom" as "our work :" a position, in truth, in which evangelical doctrine and the common law go far to sustain him. At other times the amiable Mr. Beecher officiates as hornblower to the expedition. Though at manifest disadvantage, when compared with Professor Stowe, Mr. Beecher's natural ingenuity enables him to make the most of his subject, and he seldom allows his hearers to depart without reminding them that the blood of the Beechers runs through Uncle Tom. All three observe the same scrupulous regard for the interests of the lady and her publisher. Whether it be Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe who condescends to enlighten the British public on the talents and virtues of Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe, whether it be the Professor who pays a smooth compliment to his wife, or the parson who alludes, in a touching strain of fraternal affection, to the genius of his sister, the key is always the same, and the note equally sonorous. At all this John Bull stares, open monthed, and asseverates with characteristic energy that since the Mysteries of the Court of London and Paul de Kock's Amant de ma femme, he has read nothing equal to

Uncle Tom. The authoress pleads for a penny, does she! She shall have it. Honest John, who has paid for wooden nutmegs and pine hams-paid to enslave the negroes in South Africa, and paid to emancipate those in Jamaica—paid for parks for the rich, and penal settlements for the poor-paid for setting up new governments, and paid for pulling old ones down; who pays for episcopal extravagance, and pauper misery pays for military pomp, and seething harlotry pays for kings' mistresses, and royal alms : pays for a pampered aristocracy, and a starving mob: pays for his friends, and pays for his enemies: pays for honest men, and pays for rogues: John in short, who pays everybody anything he is asked, and whose crowning, undying merit has ever been, and shall ever be, the accessibility of his breeches pocket, pays Mrs. Stowe her penny without grumbling, and feels, he

knows not how, that he has done a good action. The picture is not without its attractions or its moral. A successful hoax, even when practiced on so easy a subject as John Bull, is always amusing. Have we not enjoyed our Barnum, and may we not take an equal interest in his female rival? A parallel between the two is not devoid of instruction. The showman was wary, cunning, and adroit: the authoress is bold, energetic, and profound. He exhibited a dwarf, and crammed his audience with stories filehed from the heathen mythology: she exhibits a monster, and illustrates her own position, as another Frankenstein, by quotations from the Bible. He crouched under the royal arms: she basks in the glitter of Stafford House. He appealed to the love of the marvellous : she united this element with the senti-

ward the preference to either, where both can didates are so eminent, would be invidious. Let us be content with suggesting that if the budy is the most daring, the man is the most dexterous. If Mrs. Stowe had travelled with Tom Thumb, she would probably have represented his diminutive stature as the result of a system of persevering ill-treatment practised on his progenitors by the inhabitants of his native State: and would have drawn fearful pictures of the Governor whipping his mother, and compelling his father to carry several tons weight on his head. Wrought up with her art, it is impossible to deny that the drama would have been successful. If Barnum, on the other hand, had travelled with Uncle Tom, he would never have committed the clumsy blunders that Mrs. Stowe makes. Whatever deviations from the truth he might have uttered, would have been so ingeniously veiled in doubt and mystery that detection would have been impossible. Barnum, for instance, would never have said, as Mrs. Stowe does, that the papers of the United States had all spoken well of Uncle Tom before the London Times review appeared, when everybody knows that it was denounced in all the leading journals many weeks, and even months, before our cotemporary noticed it.

Leaving Mrs. Stowe to the fate reserved even

for female charlatans, the sympathy she has

met among the British aristocracy will be found

to be fruitful of suggestion. These noble lords and marquises who assembled to fete her, do not conceal their enmity to this country and this government. They know that it was their fathers who domiciled and rooted slavery on this soil. while ours protested in as loud tones as they could command. They know that emancipation is ruin; that amalgamation is impossible; that colonization is a work of immense difficulty, and requiring a very long period of time. They know, in short, for they are sane men, that if they were planters in the South ern States to-morrow, they would not, with the example of Jamaica before their eyes, abolish slavery on their estates. With a full possession of these various facts, they lend their names. their influence, and their money, to a faction. which under guise of reforming the institutions of the South, really aims at subverting the Union, and lighting a blaze that would consume the whole country. Such conduct can only flow from one source-jealousy of the growing greatness of the United States. It is frecent birth: was unknown until our triumphs in the arts, manufactures, science and trade had threatened England's supremacy. It now seizes the pretext of slavery to foster disunion among our citizens, and fondly hopes to create a festering sore in our heart, that will ultimately paralyze our native vigor. What measure of success is destined to these disgraceful schemes. it is not for us to say. If the last election can serve as any index to the popular mind, it will be small. But of one point, the British aristocracy may rest well assured. Uncle Tom has not derived one tittle of its European popularity from its readers' sympathy with the negroes. American slavery was the last thing the people of England thought of. They read it as a tale of oppression, painted in warm, glowing colors; and remembering how many and how cruel oppressors grind themselves to the earth, they welcomed the voice which asserted their rights. and heralded their emancipation from Lord and from Bishop from Court and from Queen. The Stafford House agitators are nursing a serpent that will sting them ere it is crushed. When the day of democracy does come in Europe, when thrones shall totter, and nobles fly in hireling disguise, the victims may then remember that they were themselves the first to encourge the propagation of revolutionary doctrines, in the vork called Uncle Tom.

OUR MINISTER TO HOLLAND .- The executive at Washington has displayed a great deal of judiciousness in its selection of a representative at the court of Holland. Mr. August Bel- \$560,000 to \$600,000. ment, on whom the choice has fallen, is perhaps the most eligible person that the post could have been conferred on; and we doubt not that the results of his mission to the Hague will fully justify the action of the President. and realize the anticipations which have been indulged in as to the peculiar benefits to accrue therefrom, not only to this country, but to the world at large.

Mr. Belmont has been placed in his present osition mainly with a view to promote a speific object of great importance, which is neither more nor less than the success of the Japan expedition. His sympathies and his influence combined to point him out as the most efficient person to carry out the wishes of the administration and of the country in this respect. As the son-in-law of Commodore Mathew Perry, to whom the command of the Japan expedition has been confided, he is naturally most warmly interested in the result of that enterprise; and to such an interest he can give practical direction and effect in his position as United States Minister to the court of that nation which has for centuries been the only one-out of Asiawith which Japan has condescended to hold any thing like commercial relations.

In another respect Mr. Belmont appears as the man particularly adapted to promote such an end. As the agent in this country of the great banking house of the Rothschilds he has acquired a considerable prestige in Europe, and will doubtless be able to effect much at the Hague, by bringing to bear on the Dutch government the powerful influences which capital commands all over the Continent. Stimulated by such influences, and plied with such arguments as Mr. Belmont's deep interest in the matter will prompt him to make use of. we may reasonably expect that the practical symnathies of Holland will be enlisted in favor of the American expedition to Japan, and that all measures tending to ensure its success will be willingly adopted and carried out by its government.

Our new minister to the Hague is a German by birth, but an American in politics, in feeling, and in his social connections. He has been a resident of this country for the past sixteen years, and with his wife and family American by birth, and with all his interests concentrated in this republic, he may now be regarded de facto, as he is de jure, a citizen of the United States. He is a man of high probity. talent, and ability, and as he purports abandoning his commercial business in New York, and devoting his attention exclusively to diplomacy, his friends have every confidence that he will discharge the mission entrusted to him in such a manner as will best promote the interests of the country and reflect honor and credit on himself. We believe these anticipations will not

Political Intelligence.

The Judicial Carvass in New Orleans, on the 16th inst., resulted in the election of Messra. Larue Lea, Kennedy, Augustin, and Cotton. The Picayane says the vote was a small one, and but little interest or excitement was manifested at the polis.

WANTED, A PARK-It is not very long since we published a brief sketch of a sermon delivered by a popular clergyman, in which New Yorkers were severely handled for the absorbing interest they take in making money. The preacher was even more bitter in his denunciations of mammon than we had expected; his sarcasms were more pungent, his invective more pointed, than is usual with his cloth. We thought at the time that he was rather hard upon us. We work stoutly, it is true; and we are hardly disposed to deny that we have an eye to the dollars. But is there not, on the other hand. much liberality, and a fair sprinkling of charity and open handed benevolence among us? Can any one but a slaughtering parson be blind to the interest that our citizens take in matters entirely unconnected with profit and loss? If the immense income divided between our various religious and benevolent societies were not alone sufficient to repel a charge which is too commonly advanced, a thousand enterprizes of recent birth would establish triumphantly that, however industrious when at work, New Yorkers are neither unmindful of their spiritual nor their physical comfort, and that they are at all times ready to sacrifice to either a fair proportion of the "mammon" they are represented as cherishing so dearly.

The general outcry for a public park is an instance in point. It is perfectly obvious that but a very short period of time will be allowed to elapse before a convenient lot of ground is set apart as a breathing place for the people-a spot where the mechanic and laborer can repair with their families on Sunday afternoons and holidays, to breathe the wholesome, fresh air, and where they may discover some faint resemblance to the rural scenes where many of them were born. Controversy is now silent on the point. Everybody acknowledges that New York must not lag behind other great cities in this respect, or, having the most ground to spare. devote the least to a purpose so essential to the comfort and health of her poorer classes. A park we must and shall have. Its situation is

the only point to be determined. Two sites have been proposed. One is called Jones's Wood, and lies on the East river. Its chief recommendation consists in its being already well wooded. Its area is somewhere in the vicinity of one hundred acres. The other is known, at present, as the proposed Central Park. It lies as nearly as possible in the centre of Manhattan Island-we believe between Sixtieth and 106th streets, and Fifth and Eighth avenues. It will be accessible by three or four established lines of stages and cars; and has in this respect. a manifest advantage over Jones's Wood, which is quite out of the usual line of travel. Its area is about five or six times as large as that of Jones's Wood. The ground is broken and undulating; immense sums would be required to adapt it to building purposes, while nature has herself performed everything requisite for its conversion into a park. Such being the comparative advantages of the two proposed sites, we cannot balance in awarding our preference to the latter, though its cost would be double that of its rival. We have the less hesitation on the point, as, being five or six times larger than Jones's Wood. it is in reality, nearly three times cheaper. It is, in our opinion, the best location that can be found, whether as regards position, accessibility, or natural advantages.

We trust that the Legislature will not require to be reminded of their duty in this respect. A park we must have. Every day that its purchase is delayed, the price of land is rising, and the extension of the city abserbing available locations. Let the matter be settled at once.

Talk on 'Change.

We have to record the largest sales of cotton, prob bly, ever before made in this market, in one day. reached 14,000 bales, closing at about one eighth of a cent advance. The value of the sales, at an average price of 10c. per lb , would be equal to the large sum of about

Breadstuffs were tolerably active, without change in prices. Wheat sold to the extent of about 30,000 bushels, chiefiv western white at \$1 18. Corn was dull. A report came to the underwriters, to the effect that a

vessel, off Fire L-land, was firing guns for a pilot, and fears were enterrained that it might be some vessel on shore. The strike among the riggers still continued, and ship owners and agents still refused to accede to their demands, pleading, as a set off, the low rates which ruled

There was a floating rumor that Mr. Bronson would likely not continue in the collectorship, the supposition being that he would probably accept the Presidency of the new United States Life and Trust Company. It was hoped that in case he resigned his place might be filled by a merchant.

A gentleman stated that the news received from Mexico did not disappoint any one; that nothing which Santa Anna could, or might do, would or ought to surprise any one. There was only one thing, probably, his folly, however extravagant, tempt him to do, and that was to make war upon the United States. Adversity had its uses and experience its school; yet, Sants Anna had failed to profit by either. A general, who had been made captive in Texas, and ingloriously defeated by General Taylor in Mexico, was a poor instrument for cashiering officers, perhaps of better

The feeling in favor of city reform was almost univer-sal among merchants, and few of them would fail to vote for the new charter, the adoption of which no one doubted.

Marine Affairs.

DETENTION OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City, which was to have left on Saturday for Aspinwall, with the California and Oregon mails, will not sail until Monday next, at 2 P. M. LAUNCH OF A SCHOONER -A fine schooner, of 360 tons,

belenging to Capt. J. W. Coles, of Williamsburg, was launched from Mr. Jabez Williams' yard, at Greenpoint, yesterday morning. She is 103 feet keel, 29 feet wide, 11 feet hold, and is destined for the Virginia trade.

Police Intelligence. CRYSTAL PALACE POLICE.

One of the attractive features at the Crystal Palace will be the uniformed police, established by the Mayor and Chief of Police for the protection of the public peace and the articles deposited therein for exhibition. Seventy five men have been already chosen to office, who are to be under the command of three lieutenants, and a lieutenant-commandant ; the latter will receive his order from the Mayor, Chief of Police, and Captains of Police, as the case may require from time; to time, under the regulations appointed therefor.

The uniform, as we published some days since, will be a blue cloth suit, bright buttons, black belts and caps, inscribed "Crys'al Palace Police." The officers commanding will have white belts and silver buttons. whole corps are a picked set of men. No one has been admitted under the height of five feet nine inches, which greatly adds to their character and uniformity of appearance.

Mr. Robert W. Bowyer, one of our oldest police detectors, has been chosen as the Lieutenant Commandant and three other well known officers are selected for lieu tenants, and a like number crill sergeants.

tenants, and a like number crill sergeants.

It is also proposed to station a captain of police from the city force, to act altimately at the Palace, who will have command of the corps, subordinate to the Mayor and Chief of Police.

Cardearness in Blasting Rocks.—The police yesterday arrested a man. named James B. Brady, on a charge preferred by James McDonaid and some twenty six other persons, who charge Brady with a recklessness of human life in blasting rocks in Forty sixth and Forty-seventh streety, near the Second avenue. The accused, it appears, has been blasting some five kegs of pawder at one time, making what is called a sand blast; and not covering the blast properly with timbers, the large pieces of rock were thrown in every direction, endangering human life, thus slarming the whole vicinity of the place. Justice Steart beld Brady to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer the charge.

Almon's Farswell Concert.—Signor Arditi took his benefit last night at Metropolitan Hall. A large audi-ence had assembled to hear the great contralto for the last time, and received the performance with evident signs of satisfaction and good humor. Trios, choruses, solos, and instrumental pieces, all received a liberal allowance of applause. The compliment was well deserved by the orchestra. Both the overtures—that of Flotow's Martha "and that of "La Muta"-were performed in manner that does Signer Arditi credit; and we take this opportunity of acknowledging—tardily, perhaps, but not the less sincerely—the great science and thorough appreciation which he has uniformly displayed as leader of Madame Alboni's orchestra. We can hardly say as much for either Signor Coletti or Signor Rovere. The latter has one forte—comic acting; and, like the man who made his guests fit his beds, he adapts who made his guests in his beds, in adapts
his art, whatever that may be, to his style of performance, instead of adapting his tones and manner to the
part. Signer Sangiovanni sang the tenor in a trio from
"Italiani in Algeri," but did not succeed in altering the
opinion we have already expressed of him. Signor Forti made very creditable exertions in the finale of Madame Rose de Vries, whom we last saw in the agonies of death as Lucrezia, sang a duet with Madame Albe n a very lively manner, and though her voice did occasicanally sound rather shrill, was loudly, and not undeservedly, applauded. Madame Alboni was of course the attraction of the evening. Besides "Casta Diva," in which we have heard her to better advantage, she gave us, for the first time in America, Rossini's delicious and popular air, "Di Tanti palpiti." Needless to say that it was gracefully and sweetly sung. Had she not reserved it for her last concert, it would undoubtedly have become one of her most popular songs. Her share of a neat duet, written by Signor Arditi, was also pleasing, and must have deeply gratified the composer. The finale was, of course, as would be the case at all grand concert given by her in this country, for ever and ever, the immortal "Ah, non Credea." Those who have heard her render Bellini, need no comment from us; those who bave not, deserve none. After the last note of the "Ah, nen Giunge" had ceased to vibrate, the performers retired, and Mme. Alboni took her adieu of New York audiences amid a burst of applause, which, without being generally enthusiastic. must have proved to her that there were some among us who would not forget the great contralto.

She sails to morrow. She has spent nearly a year in America, and, during that time, has won many hearts. Few lovers of music will ever hear "Ah! non Credea," "Il Segreto," "Rea non Sono," "Una Voca," "Claseun lo Dice," or "Casta Diva," without recalling to memory her rich, mellow voice, and gay, artless manner. Her name will go down to our children as the great interpreter of these varied esteem, reaped a substantial reward for her arduous professional exertions. This might, we fancy, have been more considerable, but for certain reasons, which, at the resent moment, it may serve a useful purpose to menhave been more successful had she been better supported; She brought male singers with her from Europe, and cannot plead necessity. It was of her own free will and choice that she selected Signor Rovers-a fair, though and Signor Sangiovanni, a promising young tenor, who a few years bence may take his place creditably on the lyric stage, but at present is totally unfit for any leading part. Rovere can act, but cannot sing; Sangiovanni can sing a little, but cannot act at all. Now, these are not the supporters for a prima donna who claims the first rank in her profession. We Americans, with due deference to our Italian friends, are beginning to learn something of music, and object to second rate haps two—in this country who would not fear to stand by the side of Alboni: both were passed over. Again: Public had no means of testing the truth of what has been said on the subject; but we can take the responsibility of asserting that no first rate singer ever performed on a stage so badly provided with artists, scenery, properties there. To these, and similar gaucheries, (Madame Alboni will forgive us the word, we wish to be plain,) she must ascribe whatever falling off she may have detected in her support. As regards herself, public opinion has never who has heard ber, and will call her aught but the great. the peerless Alboni. All, we are sure, will join with us in expressing regret at her departure, and in wishing her

Oblinary. MR. JOHN M'COMB.

a safe passage homeward, and many happy days.

We have to record the death of one of the oldest citirens of New York. The venerable John McComb died on the 25th inst., at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. McComb was for many years Street Inspector, and had also held various other public offices of trust. He was also one of the architects of the City Hall, and a contracsince. On the 11th of October, 1802, the Common Council resolved that a new City Hall should be erected, and ofawarded to Messrs. McComb and Mangin. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated towards the object, and contracts were entered into without much delay. The foundation stone was laid on the 26th Septem er, 1803, during the mayoralty of Edward Livingston, and at a time when the yellow fever prevailed in the city The building was completed in 1812, and the expense, exclusive of the furniture, amounted to five hundred thou sand dollars. It was, when built, considered the finest

building in the United States.

Mr. McComb was long a prominent member of the Presbyterion church, and was much esteemed as a citizen. He leaves but few cotemporaries of his age to survive

him.

DEATH OF A WATERLOO VETERAN.—Toronto papers announce the death of Colonel C. B. Turner, one of the veterans of Waterloo. He came to Canada in 1838, on particular service, and afterwards was given command of the Eastern District in Upper Canada. He remained in that country-till 1843, when he went to England, shortly after sold out of the army, and returned to Canada in 1855 as a settler. He has lived in the vicinity of Toronto since, and seems to have won the esteem and respect of all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

MAJOR GEORGE L. TWIGGS, a well known and much respected citizen of Augusta, Ga., died on the 19th inst. The Augusta Constitutionalist says:—"After a lingering and painful illness of thirteen weeks, he died at 7 P. M. on Monday, at his summer residence, nine miles below the city, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Though of powerful frame and iron constitution, he had been for several years in failing health. He was one of the survivors on board the ill fated Pulaski, wrecked in June, 1838, and never entirely recovered from the effects of exposure for five days and nights upon a portion of the wreck. In some degree the cause of the paralysis under which he suffered in his final illness, can be traced to that memorable and appalling event. Major Twiggs, was the second son of General John Twiggs, of revolutionary memory, who was distinguished for his patriote services during the trying period in the history of our State, and brother of Major General David Twiggs, of the United States Army.

Captany JOHN BOGART, one of the oldest and most estimated to the survivors of the closes and brother of Major General David Twiggs, of the United States Army.

brother of Major General David Twiggs, of the United States Army.

CAPTAIN JOHN BOGART, one of the oldest and most esteemed of the citizens of Albany, died in that city on the 22d Inst. aged 82 years. As long ago as the revolution, Captain Bogart was a sloop exptain on the Hudson river, and subsequently engaged to a large extent in the shipping business between Albany and New York. He has held several important and honorable posts—among others, that of chamberlain of the city during the last war.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Drad Body Found — The body of a respectably cressed man was found floating in the river, near Hamilton avenue ferry yesterday morning. It was said by the bystanders that he had been seen about the wharf the previous evening, but nothing positive could be ascertained, as the Coroner had not arrived.

ner had not arrived.

Great Stress.—Two immense two year old steers, weighing together six thousand five hundred and seventy pounds, were purchased by Andrew Heburn, of the Hamilton market, this morning, for \$550. They are the largest animals we have seen for some time.

Jersey City Intelligence.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The New Jersey Railroad Company have or attacted for fifty thousand cubic yards of fine gravel, with which they purpose to strengthen their track, by laying it over the sleepers between Jersey City and Elizabethtows. Workmen are employed spreading and best ing down the same on that part of the track situated in Jersey City. It is thought the gravel will reader the road solid and prevent the necessity of keeping hands employed for the purpose of raising and lowering the joints of the track.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Hen Judge Duer.

May 26 — Habea Corpus.—The People as rel. Louisa P. Nicholls es. Thomas Nicholls.—A writ of habeas corpus was granted in this action, commanding the Gendant, Thomas Nicholls, to bring the bouse of James and Juliotte Nicho'ls before the Court, on the petition of their mother, the plaintiff. It appeared that the plaintiff and defendant are husband and wife, and that an action at the suit of the wife is now pending, in this Court, for a limit ed divorce, and she now asks the Court to decree that she may have the care and custody of the children. It was contended on the part of the defendant, who was represented by his counsel, Mr Edmon Blankman, that the Judge had no power, sitting as a commissioner of habeas corpus to make such an order or decree, and that the father is in such case the legal and proper person to have the care and custody of the children, both by the common law and by the statute law of this State. The Court sustained Mr Blankman in the views he took of the law, and accordingly dismissed the application of the mother, are remanded the children back to the custody of the father.

The Sardinian Frigate San Giovanni. ETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY SERVERN THE CITY AUTHORITIES AND THE OFFICERS OF THE

arose between the city authorities and certain members of the crew of the Sardinian frigate, consequent upon the forcible relaure of Mr. Martino Franchi, and conveying im on board said vessel. This was done, it seems, by the sailors, who alone took the responsibility, a ized in any way by the captain or effects of the ship. It now appears, by the annexed official correspondence, which has taken place between District Attorney Blunt and the commander of the frigate, that the difficulty has

and the commander of the frigate, that the difficulty has been amicably settled:

OFFICE OF THE DESTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, May 20, 1853.

Sir—I am officially advised that a criminal esmplaint having been preferred against certain persons connected with the vessel which you command, a warrant for their arrest was duly issued and placed in the hands of two police officers for service; that in the discharge of their duty these officers attempted to execute the process, but were prevented from so doing by yourself: or some of the officers of the ship acting under your orders. It is represented to me that the police officers were problibited from boarding the vessel, the officer in command being advised of their character, and that they were in the discharge of their duty. While I regret that any cause for complaint should occur against any of your efficers or crew, I must at the same time insist upon a compliance on your part, with the local law, to which, while within its limits, all its violators are equally amenable, be they subjects of a foreign power or citizens of our own soil. In this sountry the civil law, the paramount law, and for its infractions the soldier and the sailor are equally liable with the private citizen. For a breach or violation of military or naval rules and discipline, we leave the offender to the military and naval tribunals; for a violation of the civil law, we punish in the civil ribunals. The officers and men of your ship, while within the jurisdiction of this State, constitute no exception to this principal of law, and for all offences against the peace and laws of this State, constitute no exception to this principal of law, and for all offences against the peace and laws of this State, constitute no exception to this principal of law, and for all offences against the peace and laws of this State, constitute no exception to this principal of law, and for all offences against the peace and laws of this State, constitute no exception to this principal of law,

great consideration, your obedient servant, N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, District Atterney.

New York, May 20, 1853.

Dear Sir—The Sardinian Consul has conferred with me in relation to an assault by some of the sailors of the San Giovanni, and I have seen your very proper and courteous letter. I also came across the police officers, and the Mayor's Secretary, and have, I hope, helped to aid the officers in their duty.

It is understood that I shall be sent for, when the sailors charged with the assault are brought on shore.

Always respectfully and truly.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

To N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq., District Attorney, &c.

To N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq., District Attorney,

Sir—An occurrence has taken place between a portion of my crew, and an Italian named Martine Franchi, which I greatly regret.

It took place while I and many of my officers were paying our respects to the municipal authorities of the city of New York, and at a time when, from my expected speedy return, no officer had taken my place on the San Glovanni.

The moment, however, I reached the ship, and heard that Mr. Franchi had been assaulted and forcibly brought on beard, I caused him to be put on abore.

For the violence used towards him, he has made complaint to the judicial authorities of your city. To you, as the officer entrusted with the responsibility of conducting prosecutions for violations of your, laws, I desire here, as the commander of the San Glovanni, not only to give you an assurance that the wrong doers will be properly punished by me, but also to express my extreme regret to the judicial authorities that any under my command should have been guilty of se illegal an act of violence as that complained of.

This explanation is equally due to the party assailed, to whom I shall be glad that it may be made by you.

With great consideration, your obedient servant,

V. INCISA, Commander of the San Giovanni.

N. B. ELINT, Esq., District Attorney for the city and county of New York, N. Y

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE CITY AND Sir:—I have received from the commander of the San Giovanni, a letter, a copy of which I enclose. The frank and appropriate manner in which Captain Inciss evinces his regret at the violence used towards you by a portion of his crew, and his respect for the judicial authorities of this State, seem to me to be sufficient to do away with the necessity of further action at your hands. It is evident that the outrage was committed by some under his commander, and they may be safely left to the discipline of the ship for their violation alike of your personal rights and their duty to the service in which, they are engaged. It is due to yourself that I should state, that throughout the ship for their violation alike of your personal rights and their duty to the service in which, they are engaged. It is due to yourself that I should state, that throughout the whole of this unpleasant aliair, your actions have not been influenced by mere personal considerations but rather by a desire to uphoid the laws of that sountry, which had been violated in your person, and of which your conduct evinces you to be worthy to become a citizen. I trust the explanation will prove satisfactory to you as it certainly is to myself. With great respect, truly yours.

To Martino Franch. Esc.

To MARTINO FRANCHI, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE DETRICE ATTORNEY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, May 26, 1853.

TO THE COMMANDER OF THE SARDINIAN FREGATE SAN GIOVANNI. Sir—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst, in relation to the assault by some of your crew upon Mr. Martino Franchi, and have caused a copy to be furnished to that gentleman.

The course pursued by you in regard to this unpleasant affair, is fully satisfactory to me as the public prosecutor, and justifies the opinion entertained by me from the outset of the case—that whatever may have been the conduct of your crew, or any of those under your command, it was without your sanction, and would meet with your

it was without your sanction and would meet with your decided dispured. It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the prompt and courteous manner in which you have submitted the aggressors to the jurisdiction of the State authorities, and to express to you my gratification, personally and as a public officer, at your conduct in the premises. With great consideration, your obedient agreement. N. BOWDITCH BLUNG.

OFFICE OF THE DESTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF New YORK, May 26, 1853.

To A. Begart Esq., Pelice Justice—
Dear Sir—I have received from the commander of the Sardinian frigate San Giovanni, a letter in relation to the complaint sgainst some of his crew, which, se far as the public authorities are concerned, is fully satisfactory. I have enclosed a copy to Mr. Franchi, which I trust will be equally eatisfactory to him. Under these circumstances I would recommend, with the assent of Mr. Franchi, that all further proceedings in the care be discontinued.

Yours, &c.,

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT.

In all probability, in accordance with the intimation heretofore expressed by Mr. Franchi, he will accede to the recommendation made by the District Attorney, and assent to the discontinuation of the criminal pronow pending before Justice Bogart; and the whole matter end in an exhibition of good feeling towards the commen der and officers of the frigate San Giovanni.

Superior Court.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

May 26.—James Elwood as Andrew Merritt and William Langley.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, proprietors of the Dey Street. House, to recover the amount of goods, bank notes and apecie, in all \$187, assigned by Charles A. Foote, who was boarding at their house, and which was alleged to have been lost. The defendants denied their responsibility, and Foote assigned his claim to the plaintiff.

The Judge, in charging the jury, said that the questions were, whether Foote could assign such a claim, and whether money carried about the person of a guest was subject to rule. Butthe first question is: was this money lost in that room? Did Foote use proper care? Every rearonable precaution seems to have been taken by the house; and a guest must not be negligent, and then charge his negligence on others. Verdict for the defendants.

DEPARTURES SKAWARD.

In the steamship Cambria, from Boston for Liverpool—Mrs McIntosh, servant and two children, Geo D Ognard and wife, J P Higrineon, J A Higginson, N Shaw, S B Pieroe, Jr, A W Conant, J B Kelley, S E Brown, Dr B P F Randl, Richard Stephens, Chas Lemme, and Chas H Griffiths, Boston: Mrs Wrigley, Clinton Mass: Miss Dove, and John Dove, Andover: T Howard and wife, H E Ranson, Messer Janfroid, Rousett and Croates, A Reichart and friend, Chas Shann, Wm Shorfitt, John M Burns, A J Colby, T Buttress, and H Beasley, N York; H E Kemp, Philadelphis, James F Kerr, and John Grier, Jr. Pitteburg; T D Beanett, Cliesinnati; Capt A Delvaille, J T Robinson, John Straad and son, Mathias Hare, wife and four children, Morleans; F G Marchant, California; Hector Russell, Montreal; James Stephenson, and Jas Memsater. Toronis; R Hutton, and John H Brown, Canada; Chas Martin, London; Patrick Haynos, Ireland; Thos Binks, Jr. Liverpool; Wm Houston, A Phillips and child, Glasgow; Mr Stackobberg and servant, Germany; W Brummer, Mexico—Total, 65.

W Brummer, Mexico—Total, 65.

ARRIVALS SEAWARD.

In steamship Rosanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, and Petersburg—M L Bickford, A Bratt, CA Weed, G M Gifford, R C Fletcher, F Thomas, F Berargo, D Scott, J B Myers, D Harrison, John Dunn, E Valentine, S Ball, W H Cooper, James Murphy, W H May, J F Gardiner, J H Gardiner, Jas.

Smith, J H Rand, S B Robinson, H M Gaston, A J Allen, W H Pedin, Lient A Weir, W B Rickerty, W A Powell, W Hillman, J D Mumford and lady, J C Gorshong and lady, R Celeman and lady, E C Hall and lady, M H Mace and lady, B H Gray, lady, two children and servant; Mrs W B Deen, child and servant; Mrs W B Osen, while and two children; E P Mercelith and non, Mrs A Staples, Mrs C E Reath, Miss A Gardner, Miss Burnett, Miss Sherrard, Miss A Stewart, Miss L H Gifford, Mrs Atwood, Mrs King and daughter, Mrs S J Armstrong, Mrs Godwin, Miss M Farrar, Miss B King; and 24 in the steerage.

COURT Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 993, 581, 12, 575, 610 %, 618, 636 to 646.

SUPREMO COURT—(Two Branches)—Nos. 311, 223, 622, 646, 647, 650, 651, 662, 663, 654, 656, 657, 658, 659, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 67, 63, 580, 376, 355, 612, 668, 669, 613, 672, 673, 674, 675, 677, 678, 679, 680.

SUPREMS COURT—General Term—Adjourned to Tuesday. day.

Green Turtle Soup .- A Very Fine Lot of

Dagues rean Hats.—Have Your Likeness in your hat.—RAFPERTY & LEASK, hatters, 57 Chatham street, opposite Chambers, will put it in free of charge, and give as good a hat for the money as can be bought in New York, or forfeit the price of it. Call and see.